

SECOND EDITION BY TELEGRAPH!

LA TELEGRAPH
WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY OF WAR ASKED TO RESIGN.

THE PRESIDENT THREATENS TO REMOVE HIM.

Grant to be Secretary of War Ad interim.

STANTON TELLS THEM HE WON'T RESIGN.

The President and the Mary Surratt Case.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

NEW YORK, August 6.

The Herald's special says of Secretary Stanton's removal: "It appears that for more than a year—and this I have from the best authority—Gen. Stanton has been twice looked over for week after week and month after month. The President waits, expecting each new day some signal, some intimation, some consideration to-night that the Secretary should resign. It is understood to-night that Secretary Stanton will continue to resign, the President saying that for similar reasons he will continue to do so until the ensuing meeting of Congress. There is no doubt this is the purpose of his action."

Stanton was not at the Cabinet to-day.

Mr. Seward has returned to Wash-

ington to-day, improving in health. His son Frederic, who was recovering from stress of weather, the Captain was gone two days during the voyage, and afterwards the crew were in perfect health.

Lord Derby was continued to bed from gone.

The heavy rains in England are caus-

ing apprehensions about the crops.

Gen. Maximilian has declared on hearing of the execution of Maximilian that he would never again sign a death warrant.

Gen. B. F. Butler, the chairman of the committee of investigation of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, stated that considerable repairs will be necessary to put the line in a proper shape; and it will be necessary to call a meeting of the shareholders to ask the bondholders to capitalize their investments for a period, and postpone for a time the interest on the consolidated bonds.

Gen. Grant has ordered that all military authorities shall be discontinued, and not hereafter entertained.

NEW YORK, August 6.

The Herald's New Orleans special says:

"Great indignation is manifested by the Union men (Radicals) at the threatened removal of Gen. Sheridan. The move-

ment here in favor of his removal emanates from speculations indicating that he is a man who aims at his honesties."

The rebels are greatly rejoiced.

A great mass meeting will be held to-morrow with thoughts of annexing the Latin states either from Spain or Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the Paul Miller says that the French ambassador to Berlin has been instructed to de-

mand an explanation of the calling out of the Hessian contingent of 25,000 men which was not to be assigned till next year.

The London Morning Post declares

there is no present cause to fear any dis-

order in France and the cabinet is acting

together on the Schleswig question, and are holding the same language.

At Berlin the result of the French general election is generally accepted.

What we feel about our naval power

France feels about her military prestige

in like manner. France is agitated at

the news of the large increase in the

power of Europe, and will have made

extreme exertions to keep a first-rate place,

Apart from uneasiness engendered by the

predictions of our neighbors there is

no real question upon which a dan-

gerous dispute exists or upon which a quar-

rel could be excited.

The London Star says it has been at-

tended that Gen. Grant has ordered to re-

move him, and the tenor of his orders

is that he will not resign. It is as-

If the President did not care for his vaca-

tion, he would not have appointed Mr. Stan-

ton, as the latter was appointed by Mr. Lin-

coln, and not by Mr. Johnson. It is

now known that

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President takes the ground that

he can remove all his Cabinet except the

one he appointed since his accession to

the office, and that he can do so at any time.

Stonewall Jackson, the famous

general, has said that he would not resign.

He has written a

long and elaborate response to the

President's note.

The Tribune's special says the rupture

between Gen. Grant and the Secretary

Stanton is still the chief topic of con-

versation here. Stanton's friends who

have been with him to-day, state that he

will not resign. It is as-

If the President did not care for his vaca-

tion, he would not have appointed Mr. Stan-

ton, as the latter was appointed by Mr. Lin-

coln, and not by Mr. Johnson. It is

now known that

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now known.

It is as follows:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now known.

It is as follows:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now known.

It is as follows:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now known.

It is as follows:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now known.

It is as follows:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now known.

It is as follows:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now known.

It is as follows:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now known.

It is as follows:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now known.

It is as follows:

"Provided, that the Secretaries of State,

of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy,

of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General,

are to remain in office, and shall not be

subject to removal respectively during the term

of the President by whom they have been ap-

pointed, and one month thereafter,

subject to removal by the President.

The President's note is now